



MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS



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WHOLE NUMBER 1211

WORK PERMIT SYSTEM FOR FISH CANNERS STIRS CONTOVERSY

Sudden flareup in the controversy over working permits, under the system of the Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union, was caused by a letter and an editorial in the Monterey Peninsula Herald last week, and the newspaper, in fairness, printed the union's side in full the following days.

The letters and editorials are self explanatory and need no comment, but are re-printed in full by request: This letter appeared first:

Editor,
Monterey Peninsula Herald.

Several times, in your Herald, I have noticed appeals made for volunteer help at the canneries telling of the urgent need for workers to prepare the vital food for our service people and civilians.

I personally responded and helped urge others to do likewise, not realizing we were to be subjected to interference by free Americans in helping our country. Each time a group of new ladies begin work, a union representative taps them on the shoulder and demands that they join their union, pay \$3 per month to be allowed to work, or else they must leave. As the volunteers have no intention of becoming union members, and their principles will not allow them to have any part in it, they leave. They were not asking nor desiring any of the privileges or benefits of the union.

The situation is quite bad. It seems so unfair, causing misunderstanding and unhappiness to the volunteers, financial loss and dissatisfaction to the companies.

Volunteers would not lose interest as your paper reported November 18 inst., but continue happily if let alone and allowed to relieve the shortage in peace.

Do you know of any way to help in correcting this condition? Thanking you for any time and consideration you may give to this problem, I am

Yours truly,
—MARGARET FAHRION,
President, Woman's Civic Club,
Pacific Grove.

Peninsula Herald Editor's Note: Under existing circumstances, we can suggest no way to get around the union "work permit" requirement for non-members. It's just one of the conditions that must be accepted.

This letter is in answer and explanation:
Editor,
Monterey Peninsula Herald

After reading the letter in your paper, written by Margaret Fahrion, I felt I had to answer in defense of our Union.

I have been a member of the AFL Fish Cannery Workers' Union since it was organized and we members have to work at every possible opportunity in order to make a living for our families, have, through our Union, contractual relations with the Canners, which is recognized by the laws of the land, as being a legal document. We, the members, have fought long and hard to build this Working Agreement up to its present standards and we have no intention of allowing this agreement to be destroyed.

Many of us have boys and husbands in the Armed Services who belong to this Union which they helped to create and build, and they have caused to be written into our agreement the following clause, which reads in part—"Any employee who enters, or since August 1940, has entered the Armed Services of the United States, shall retain his place on the seniority list." It is also part of this agreement that any person desiring to work in the canneries must secure a working permit or join the Union within eight days.

I have two boys in the Service, one in the Coast Artillery who has spent eighteen months overseas and one in the Air Corps in a fighting squadron somewhere in England. They both left jobs on Cannery Row to go and fight for the inalienable right of a free people to maintain a decent standard of living.

And if you people resent joining our Union or paying a \$3.00 permit fee to help us feed these boys who are out there going through hell at its worst, sweating, bleeding and dying for free America, then I am very sure, they would rather be a little short of food than to eat the fish you people could have packed while aiding in destroying their Union. If these principles you speak of won't let you work under the standards which our boys are fighting to preserve, the standards which you think are so bad and seem so unfair that cause so much "misunderstanding" and "unhappiness," then home is the place for you. But if you or any one will come and work and give your entire earnings to some

organization that will benefit the members of the Armed Forces; then the Union will let you work without any interference whatsoever. After all, you said you were not asking or desiring any of the privileges or benefits of the Union, which are wages and working conditions.

Sincerely Yours,
—MRS. NEELY S. BEST,
120 McClellan Ave., Monterey.

This editorial, by Editor W. M. O'Donnell, was printed first: If the local sardine industry is to meet its responsibilities in production of maximum quantities of canned fish for fighting men of the United States and allied nations, every person able to do so will be needed in canneries much of the time until the current season ends. This does not mean that one must necessarily put in long hours every day or night, but it does mean that a large supply of manpower and womanpower will be needed in reserve, to be called on whenever larger quantities of fish come in.

It means that many people whose regular jobs leave evenings free or permit occasional time off for such a purpose are urgently needed for periods of four hours or eight hours, or whatever time they can spare, to help in handling the surplus above what regular workers can take care of.

It means that people who, for patriotic reasons, want to make a valuable contribution to the war effort can do so by registering with the U. S. Employment Service and standing ready to respond when the need arises.

The question of union affiliation always comes up in this connection. Under the agreement in effect between canneries and the union, the latter has the right to require anyone, eight days after being employed, to become a member or secure a work permit. Membership entails an initiation fee of \$10 and monthly dues of one dollar; the work permit costs \$3 a month, with no union affiliation.

People who object to making any financial contribution to a union are urged to let their patriotism overcome their prejudice in this instance, for the sake of helping the war effort. Those who frankly admit they are interested in the money earned are asked to realize their earnings would be far less, had not the union, during recent years, brought about substantial increases in scales of pay, as well as improvements in working conditions.

Like the odor of the fish, the matter is just one of the factors in the situation which must be accepted for the sake of the larger consideration, namely, providing food for America's fighting men, thus helping to win the war. Nothing else really matters at this time.

Editor O'Donnell printed this editorial the next day: Referring again to the urgent need for volunteer workers to supplement the regularly employed men and women at the local sardine canneries it is in order to point out the obvious fact that these "regulars" are doing and have been doing a magnificent job throughout the season, as they have in former seasons.

Louis Martin, vigorous and outspoken executive of the A.F.L. Fish Cannery Workers union at Monterey, brought this to our attention this morning, as a result of yesterday's editorial.

As Mr. Martin pointed out, union membership is something which most members not only seek voluntarily but prize highly, being fully conscious of the benefits conferred. Some of these benefits were mentioned yesterday, such as increased pay and improved working conditions.

This column, having in mind objections frequently expressed by would-be volunteer workers to "paying tribute to a union," stressed the idea of food for fighting men as the major consideration, urging that personal prejudices be subordinated to that idea.

One might pursue the subject further, pointing out that a lot of men dislike the necessity for leaving private employment and putting on uniforms to work for Uncle Sam—especially in view of the

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

A social meeting was held on November 24 by Ladies Auxiliary 24 of Carpenters Union 925, to honor the birthdays of Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon, Mrs. Mary McDole, and Mrs. Jean Pilliar, and also the anniversaries of Mrs. Astrid Nelson and Mrs. Jean Pilliar.

Four of our honored guests were unable to attend, due either to illness or being away from town. Unable to attend were Mrs. Van Emon, Mrs. Mary McDole, Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Pilliar.

Enjoying the evening were Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Bertha Thurman, Mrs. Helen Keiser, Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney, Mrs. Lupie Luna, Mrs. Myrtle Hughes, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar and Garland and Eddie Pilliar; Mrs. Marie Brayton and granddaughter Arlene Darcey, and Mrs. Helen Logue and son Harry.

We were sorry our loyal member, Jean Pilliar, was unable to attend our last meeting as she had both birthday and wedding anniversaries to be celebrated in November. Jean is near Bakersfield with her husband, William Pilliar.

Mrs. Blanche Van Emon has been ill. The auxiliary sent best wishes with hopes she soon will be well.

Mrs. Marie Brayton has her small granddaughter, Arlene Darcey, as a house guest for the next few weeks. Arlene is enjoying her visit with grandma and grandpa.

The auxiliary held a successful rummage sale Friday and Saturday, November 26 and 27. Mrs. Marie Brayton was the head saleslady, assisted by our president, Mrs. Grace Logue, and Mrs. Helen Keiser. The auxiliary cleared enough money on the sale to finance refreshments for one more evening at the USO.

Mrs. Lupie Luna and daughter, Marcelle, have been visiting at Stockton.

The meeting of the auxiliary was on Wednesday night of this week. —DOROTHEA J. MCANANEY.

In Union Circles

SALINAS

Barbers, Carpenters, Painters, State Employees, Laborers, Teamsters—no meetings, no reports (from last week's labor council minutes). Must have been an extra week in November, huh?

The Legislative Committee of the Salinas labor council is to call a county-wide legislative meeting for some time early next year, at which Secretary C. J. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor will be invited to outline a program.

William Kerns was lucky to be at last week's labor council, wasn't he?

Nothing new as yet on plans for a new labor meeting hall. The Teamsters are watching the situation closely.

—W. M. O'D.

The difference between an optimist and a pessimist is that a pessimist is a fellow who thinks that all the girls are bad and an optimist is a fellow who hopes it's true. —BEVERAGE MEDIA.

possibility that some German or Jap might some day take a shot at them. Yet with remarkably few exceptions they not only are accepting the necessity with good grace but turning in a record of which every American may be proud.

Mounting casualty lists indicate, moreover, that thousands of these men will never return to enjoy the blessings they are fighting to preserve.

So it behooves each of us to take a broad view of the job we have to do, whether it be canning fish, editing a newspaper, or whatever it may be. We can no more afford to let our personal feelings interfere with our contributions to the war effort than do the men in uniform.

General Patton doubtless agrees with this now. At any rate, and this has no connection with the sardine situation, let's let General Eisenhower run his end of the war.

Civilians, in and out of Congress, can best serve their country's interests by confining their activities to strictly civilian problems. Only those who have been through the hell of battle are qualified to pass judgment on conduct of men who are in the midst of it.

W. M. O'D.

Want Women War Workers



These Negro women, members of AFL metal trades unions, help build ships at Kaiser's Richmond (Calif.) Yard No. 2. Now that married men are entering the armed services, more and more women will enter the yards—if housing, child care, shopping, eating, laundry and other domestic problems are solved. —(Federated Pictures)

State Supreme Court Denies Happyholme Re-Hearing; Labor Clinches Big Victory

The "Happyholme Dairy" case, involving a suit for damages instituted by the owners of that firm against Teamsters 439, the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council and the Stockton Labor Journal, was finally "liquidated" last Monday when the State Supreme Court refused a rehearing of its recent decision. By its refusal to hear the evidence submitted by the appellars, the state court thus automatically reaffirmed concurrence in decisions in cases of like nature by U. S. Supreme Court, and thus wrote what is probably the final chapter of a story of labor litigation that has dragged in the courts since 1939.

Result of the decision, of course, means further victory and vindication for the Labor forces involved in the case and further strengthens a legal precedent for the right of a labor union to strike, picket and boycott to protect its contractual rights, and the right of a labor paper to report such actions.

Last November 1, the California State Supreme Court reversed the adverse decision of the San Joaquin County Superior Court, and based its action largely on the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court in two important cases. In both these cases issues revolving around institution by management of "peddler" systems were brought to a head by action of labor organizations.

One was the "Lake Valley Farms Case" of Chicago, the other the "Wohl Bakery Drivers' Case" of New York. In both cases the "peddler system" was used by the companies to get around legitimate contracts with trade unions, and in both cases the U. S. Supreme Court had ruled in favor of the labor organizations, contending that the "peddler system" had deprived the workers of enjoying the conditions originally agreed upon in their contracts.

Because the action of the California court had been based largely on the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court in these test cases, Clarence E. Todd and James F. Galliano, attorneys for the labor groups involved, felt sure that a Happyholme appeal would not fare well. To show just how much chance the appeal did have, the Supreme Court denied the rehearing three days before the deadline for a decision.

The State Supreme Court, in its decision in November, made an important ruling when it declared that repeated publicity of the controversy between Teamsters 439 and the Happyholme Dairy did not constitute "malice," as alleged by the plaintiffs. In short, it said that both the Teamsters and the Stockton Labor Journal had a right to express themselves on the subject, and that the Happyholme Dairy management had an equal right to issue counter-publicity. This ruling is of great significance to labor publications, for it continued reporting of the developments of a labor controversy were to be construed as "malice" and subject to criminal action, no labor paper in the country would be safe.

Without grade labeling, community dollars-and-cents prices are bewildering. Without grade labeling, consumers cannot help OPA enforce ceilings, as OPA says they must, if enforcement is to be achieved.

Without grade labeling the consumer may be paying 27 percent too much when he buys a can of peas without knowing it; 23 percent in the case of canned tomatoes; 33 percent in eggs; 38 percent in rubber heels and 44 percent in bed sheets.

Attaching results of studies made showing price differentials between lowest and highest grades of merchandise, representatives of 13 national consumer organizations asked Director Fred M. Vinson of the Office of Economic Stabilization to order grade labeling for canned goods and many other products. They cited his ordering grade labeling for meats. "Without grade marking of meat," Vinson said then, "no consumer could know whether he was paying legal prices. . . . Upgrading would result."

Organizations included the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries (CIO), United Automobile Workers (CIO), Ladies Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the Congregational Churches' Council for Social Action.

In Washington the organizations found that of 71 brands of snap beans on the shelves when ceiling prices were announced, nine were included in OPA community ceilings lists. Of 66 brands of corn, 17 were listed; 37 of peas, four and 45 of tomatoes, seven. In each case a number of new brands appeared after ceiling lists were posted.

Haggerty Says Labor Solving Race Question

By C. J. HAGGERTY
Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

The inflammation of racial feelings offers a direct and fatal threat to our whole war program both here and abroad. Certain unscrupulous elements as well as irresponsible well-wishes are contributing their share to stir up a holocaust of racial bitterness. The unions must be on their guard against this reprehensible campaign.

Time and again the Federation has pointed out that the labor unions, together with accredited spokesmen of the Negro groups, are trying to work out a satisfactory program to liquidate racial antagonism. Some substantial progress has already been registered. To play up the differences and ignore the points of agreement is the usual practice engaged in by those who are not sincerely trying to adjust this universal problem.

As far as the Federation is concerned, we consider that the unions are obligated to concern themselves with the economic phases of this problem. Any serious-minded and responsible person knows full well that this part of the job is complicated enough. To try and inject other phases at this time is a good way of undoing the great amount of good accomplished.

It is to be expected that certain implacable enemies of the organized labor movement will seize on any incident to discredit the trade unions. That is why an occasional flare-up is immediately grasped and blown up into the proportions of a major catastrophe. In spite of all the unfavorable publicity and inexcusable provocations, the unions which are directly affected with this problem are doing everything they can to bring about a satisfactory solution.

It is not a simple problem, as everyone who has had any experience with it knows. Much education and many organizational changes are required, but in many cases these will have to be postponed until modifications in union constitutions can be made. In the meantime, workable plans are being applied to cover the transitional stages.

One thing the Federation wishes to condemn, and that is the use of the race question as a means of attacking the labor movement or of benefiting from it at the expense of any one branch in the labor movement.

As far as the A. F. of L. unions are concerned, every effort is being made to see to it that all Negro wage earners are given an equal chance to work. That there are thousands and thousands of them now engaged in our vital industries is in itself a convincing piece of evidence that labor is not standing in their way.

Cool counsel, and a sincere and understanding approach to this problem is absolutely essential. The soap-box method must be kicked into the gutter; otherwise the whole war production program of our country will be seriously endangered.

Pay for Women in the Service Industries Average 30c Per Hour

San Francisco, Calif. (CFLNL) In a release issued by the New York State Department of Labor dealing with women employed in the service industries, interesting figures are cited showing that many of these employees are receiving less than 30 cents an hour, and that their earnings as a whole are not to be compared with those of women in aircraft and shipyard plants. To a greater or lesser extent, the conditions reported concerning these wage earners in New York are true of workers in these same industries in the country as a whole.

Low wages in the service industries are traditional, although state wage minimum orders have helped to bring them up in a number of localities. Of great interest is that portion of the report which shows that women workers in some 3,200 establishments were underpaid a total of \$339,093.11, despite the fact that their wages were so extremely low.

Federation Hints Labor Board for Starvation Rule

Wording of Decision Sent To Regional Boards Means 50c Ceiling for Services

San Francisco, California (CFLNL)—That employees in the service industries and all others suffering under subsistence wages can expect no relief whatsoever from the National War Labor Board was made clear by that body in recently released announcement which established 50 cents as the ceiling on any substandard wage to be granted.

Showing not the slightest regard for these shockingly neglected wage earners, the Board ruled as follows in its text sent to the Regional Boards:

"The Regional War Labor Boards shall determine what rates or rate up to fifty cents an hour constitute substandard wage or salary rates in their regions for the purpose of permitting consideration of proposed adjustments up to the specified minima. Without in any way limiting the discretion of the Regional Boards to fix lower minimum rates, proposed adjustments of wage rates of individuals up to fifty cents an hour or proposed adjustments up to \$20.00 a week may be handled in accordance with the Wage Bracket Instructions (Section III-B-6) as amended."

"STREAK OF GENEROSITY"

That the Board had a streak of terrific generosity is demonstrated by its magnanimity in allowing the Regional Boards to use their own discretion in fixing lower minimum rates. This shocking and nearly unbelievable decision has been predicted many times by the California State Federation of Labor when it rejected the whole idea of the fixing of a substandard wage, knowing full well that it would and could not be anything but a starvation figure.

The section referred to in the resolution quoted above relating to wage bracket instructions provides as follows:

"In cases involving the application of minimum rates defining substandards of living, the following should be observed:

"a. In voluntary cases, where an applicant's proposed rate or rates for one or more job classifications are below the appropriate Regional substandard minimum rate, such proposed rate or rates may be approved without regard to the wage-bracket rates for such job classifications.

"b. In dispute cases, where the disputed rate or rates for one or more job classifications are below the appropriate Regional substandard minimum rate, the Regional Boards in their discretion may use appropriate bracket minima in determining such cases."

FROZEN TIGHT Straining the above puzzle of muddled terminology through the colander of common sense, it says merely that in a voluntary case the Board can ignore the wage-bracket rates, but in a dispute case

No Incentive?

Science is trying to knit the world together; Diplomacy and Politics to keep it apart; Capitalism to hold it in the profit-creating column; and militarism to blow it up. Here and there a few spiritual and economic leaders are trying to heal its grievous wounds and prevent future infection. But, as this labor does not yield at least 6 per cent dividends, they are undoubtedly "crack pots" to waste their time at it.—EPIC NEWS.

the Regional Boards may use "appropriate bracket minima" (which actually means the lowest wage). In no event can the Boards grant more than 50 cents an hour. WHY SO TO BOARDS?

The question posed by the above is: "What's the use of going to the War Labor Boards for the adjustment of disputes of such a character?"

It is time to point out, furthermore, that the terminology used by the Board is highly objectionable in view of the fact that it can be greatly simplified and provide clarity instead of confusion. A term such as "appropriate bracket minima" is really inexcusable and can only create confusion.

THOUSANDS INJURED

Thousands of laundry, culinary, clerical, and other employees suffering starvation wages have been seriously and energetically working to help the Boards collect data for the establishment of a genuine substandard wage bracket. Under this ruling, all of their work and efforts mean precisely nothing.

In view of the oft-repeated concern voiced by members of the National War Labor Board for employees who are now receiving starvation wages and the urgent need of maintaining them in health and decency, it is pertinent and fitting to inquire just how they can square such a concern with the present freezing of these workers in poverty.

NORIEGA GOES TO CONFAB ON LEGISLATION

San Francisco, California (CFLNL) President Anthony Noriega of the California State Federation of Labor was designated by Governor Warren as a representative of labor in California to attend the Tenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, which was scheduled to meet in Kansas City, Missouri, December 8 and 9.

At this Conference, progress was to be reviewed with special emphasis on state experience in maintaining labor standards and administering labor laws in wartime. Consideration was also to be given to the further development of such standards in the post-war period.

Upon his return, Brother Noriega will submit his report to the Federation, and this will be made available to all of the affiliates.

Many Unhappy Returns

Nazi troops are once more facing Christmas deep in Russian snows. For them life seems to be just one white Christmas after another.

11 CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN VOTED TO UP LIVING COSTS

Eleven of California's Congressmen joined in the appeaser attack on price control and were part of the poll taxer-reactionary Republican bloc that voted down subsidies.

Their constituents should tell them now in letters and telegrams what they think of an attack on the price stabilization needed to win the war and should urge them to back the President if a veto of the subsidy ban becomes necessary.

The 10 Congressmen who voted to continue the subsidy program should get expressions of voters' support to strengthen them in their stand for fair prices, and the two Congressmen who failed to vote should be told to get into the fight for subsidies.

The following table lists California Congressmen's votes on the issue:

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Clarence Lea | W | Albert E. Carter | R |
| Clair Engle | W | John H. Tolan | R |
| J. LeRoy Johnson | W | George E. Outland | R |
| Tom Rolph | W | Jerry Voorhis | R |
| John Z. Anderson | W | Norris Poulson | R |
| Bertrand Gearhart | W | Thomas F. Ford | R |
| Alfred Elliott | W | Cecil R. King | R |
| John Costello | W | Chet Holtfield | R |
| Ward Johnson | W | Ed V. Izac | R |
| Carl Hinshaw | W | Will Rogers, Jr. | O |
| John Phillips | W | Harry Sheppard | O |
| Richard J. Welch | R | | |

Explanation: W, wrong, against subsidies; R, right, for subsidies; O, not voting.

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GENERALS AND GOSSIPS

For several weeks the Patton incident has provided fuel for the gossip mongers. It was a case of General Patton losing his temper and while he was in this condition he did and said the inexcusable to a couple soldiers, who had been sent to the hospital because they were suffering from "battle fatigue." Apparently Patton felt they were playing possum, but was convinced afterwards they were not.

Patton was roundly rebuked by General Eisenhower, who gave him his choice between apologizing both to the soldiers he had humiliated as well as to the rest of the men under him or be relieved of his command.

Patton saw his mistake, admitted he was wrong and made such amends as were demanded by his superior officer.

Evidently those near the scene of the incident felt that after Patton had apologized no good purpose could be served by airing it overseas. Even the newspapermen took this view of it and omitted mention of what had happened. But the gossips here at home had to have their fling, when they learned of it three months later, and for several weeks they have been having it out on the radio and in the newspapers at the expense of the general who lost his temper.

General Eisenhower could have reduced Patton's rank for what he had done but did not do so. He says Patton is a good general in battle and that he does not have too many who are.

All we have to say about this incident is that General Eisenhower handled it admirably. He gave Patton well deserved rebuke but also gave him credit for the excellent part he had played in the campaigns of Tunisia and Sicily, which, by the way, is just as common knowledge among our people as the inexcusable incident now also is, thanks to the over zealous gossips.

GERMANY'S WAR MACHINE CRUMBLING

Initial success and the painful regularity with which the weaker nations fell to the axis blitz in the beginning stages of the present war built up a mythical impression, not only among the German people but among a very large percentage of our own people, that the German "wehrmacht" was invincible.

That invincibility has now been challenged and definitely disproved by the Red Army in Russia and by the Allied armies of Great Britain and the United States in North Africa, Sicily and now in Italy.

The Dunkirk staged in 1940, when the blitz drive of the axis was at its height and the retreating British army was at its lowest ebb, marked dark days for all the countries, which were marked for slaughter by those who directed the war machine of Germany.

Now the tide is turning. Two and a half years of incessant pounding by everything the German army had against the stonewall resistance of Russia has greatly weakened the military strength of Germany. No more is this war machine able to take any position it wants. Instead a German army of three and a half million well trained and well equipped soldiers has been driven, during the past five months, out of city after city in Russia.

Already two thirds of the territory overrun by the Germans in Russia has been regained by the Red Army, which shows no signs of letting up on their determination to drive every invader from Russian soil.

For two years the United States has been preparing to wage war against the military might of Germany. In every field of action thus far entered it has been demonstrated that our troops can more than hold their own against the Germans. Great Britain has also been developing an efficient war machine, while Russia is daily demonstrating the superiority of both her guns and tanks.

Staggering losses of men and equipment in the losing battle the Germans have been waging in Russia, since they tried to open a 1943 offensive, July 5th, are beginning to show their effects. No more are the Germans attacking when and where they please. Instead they are fighting desperately to hold the gains of bygone days. Hardly a day passes but what they are being driven out of positions held since the earliest stages of the present war. Only now and then does the once conquering army stage counter attacks and more often than not, these are broken up before they achieve their objectives.

Putting all these events of the present day together spells the defeat that is slowly but surely overtaking Germany's war machine. In Italy, in Yugoslavia, but particularly in Russia the German war machine has lost the punch, with which it formerly drove before them ruthlessly the armies this juggernaut attacked.

All this does not mean that German military might is nearly crushed, or that the war is almost over. There is much tough fighting ahead and it may take a long time to carry this war to complete victory. The United Nations are rapidly gaining superiority, while the Germans are steadily losing their former prestige. No more is the German army invincible. Instead the German army is heading for certain defeat, while the armies of the United Nations are heading for equally certain victory.

Labor of Los Angeles Gets Together For 1944 Politics

Los Angeles, Calif. Unified political action by all organized labor in this key war production area is assured by joint plans of AFL, CIO and railroad unions. Basic to these plans is a drive, already decided on and now being mapped in detail, to register nearly a million unregistered Los Angeles voters.

A committee of three—George Campbell for the AFL, Oscar Fuss for the CIO, and Frank Pellet for the railroad unions—is working out details of the registration campaign.

HUGE TASK AHEAD

The task ahead was sketched in a report disclosing that some 600,000 voters have been dropped from the rolls here for failing to vote in the 1942 elections. In addition, the report stressed, more than 350,000 new workers have been added to the Los Angeles population since 1940. Most of these are unregistered, the report estimated.

Registration will run from January 2 to March 23. During those 12 weeks the drive will reach into factories, shops and neighborhoods.

Organization on a community basis will be stressed throughout.

ADOPT PROGRAM

The railroad brotherhoods' joint legislative council, the political action committee of the California CIO Council and the outside agencies subcommittee of the United AFL Committee for political action have separately and jointly approved and adopted a report outlining a comprehensive plan:

1. Each of the major committees—AFL, CIO and brotherhood—will maintain a subcommittee to keep the others informed of the various political meetings in the congressional and assembly districts of the Los Angeles area.
 2. As issues change and develop, changes may be made in the joint political program on which the co-operating union groups agree to question candidates for office—but for the present candidates will be checked as to whether they will support:

Repeal of the Smith-Connally act.

Subsidies and the rollback of prices.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security and health bill.

The anti-poll tax bill.

Adequate rehabilitation for war veterans.

Representation of organized labor at the peace table.

President Roosevelt's program.

International co-operation.

Post-war planning acceptable to organized labor.



LITTLE LUTHER

"Humph," humphed Mr. Dilworth and threw the book he had been reading across the room.

"What's wrong, Pop?" asked Little Luther, dodging. "No Varga girls."

"No, Luther, no," growled Mr. Dilworth. "It's that new book, Why Women Cry, by some woman named Hawes. It's a disgusting and disgraceful bit of literature. It should be banned throughout the land. Why... why, Luther, it's all about the female sex and it makes fools out of men..."

"You mean sex never did that before, Pop?"

"Luther, be serious. This book is a tragic thing. It has nothing to do with sex."

"To you and the postoffice inspectors that's tragedy, huh, Pop?"

"Son! Stop this insane talk at once. I was speaking of this woman's ideas. She is a red, Luther, a radical who once ran a dress shop and..."

"Now she's advocating longer skirts, huh, Pop?"

"Nothing of the kind, Luther. She is trying to break down the old American tradition that woman's place is in the home."

"It is, Pop? Then where's Ma?"

"Your mother is at a tea, Luther, and that's different. This Hawes woman thinks that all women should work in industry. She is trying to destroy the sanctity of the home. She is a heathen, Luther. She is attacking the God-given position of American womanhood."

"So that's why Ma always says 'Oh Gawd' when she has to do the dishes on the maid's day off, huh?"

"Don't be stupid, Luther. God created woman from one of man's ribs and..."

"Man's been giving her the rib ever since, huh, Pop?"

Auld Lang Syne

Government agents are now raiding and wrecking bootleg joints, stripping them of furniture, booze, decorations, pianos, mirrors, juke boxes and anything else that isn't in concrete.

Just in case you were longing for the good old days.

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THE MARCH OF LABOR



EMPLOYEE PRODUCTION IDEAS
 SAVED 1,250,000 MAN-HOURS
 AND MORE THAN A MILLION
 POUNDS OF VITAL MATERIALS
 AT GENERAL ELECTRIC IN 1942.

DEMOCRACY IN TRADE
 UNIONS. A Survey, With a Program of Action. Published by the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 25c Each, five for \$1, twenty-five for \$5.

Here is an independent study of democracy as practiced in the American trade union movement, and it can't be laughed off. Too many well-known and well-informed friends of labor had a hand in the survey—Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation, Spencer Miller, former director of the Workers Education Bureau, Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, Msgr. John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, to mention only part of them. They declare that the overwhelming majority of AFL and CIO trade unions in America operate their affairs democratically, but they also point to many serious abuses.

We in the trade union movement call our organizations the "bulwarks of democracy," and they are just that. The first thing that a fascist regime does is to destroy the labor unions. All the more reason, then, that we exercise meticulous care that machinery for untrammeled democratic expression by the rank and file is not impaired. Some of our labor organizations are so set up that there is too much power at the "top," making possible the self-perpetuation of "machine rule."

Some of our unions still practice race discrimination—the Railroad Brotherhoods being among the worst offenders in this regard. There is far too little use of the national referendum in the election of officers and in the deciding of questions of policy, and in past years there has been far too much arbitrary "charter-jerking" by appointed representatives.

However, what faults there are in the administration of labor

union affairs can be corrected by the rank and file themselves. If they are not interested in anything except wages, and refuse to attend membership meetings, they have only themselves to blame. Too many unionists take no active part and are the first to yell blue murder about the "clique." There has also developed among too many unionists an attitude of smugness. We rightly denounce Westbrook Pegler for his exaggerations and distortions and outright lies, but we should not always flare up and cry "persecution" when crooks like Browne, Bloff and Scallise are exposed. Far better to ferret them out ourselves and get rid of them in a hurry. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of democracy in trade unions as in government. The Browne-Bloff disgrace could never have happened if the rank and file of the union concerned had insisted that these leaders of labor constantly keep their cards on the table.

At any rate, it won't hurt any of us to read and digest this booklet. The suggestions are offered in a friendly spirit by experts who have always been outstanding champions of the labor cause. We are not so inflated and sanctimonious that we consider ourselves beyond criticism. This is friendly criticism, and the labor movement as a whole will strengthen itself by accepting it in that light—and putting into practice most of the suggested program.

—AL SESSIONS.

Berchtesgaden Bull's Eye

Hitler was recently overheard arguing furiously with one of his commanders in the Russian sector. "Everything you do goes wrong," der Fuehrer cried. "Are you crazy or am I?"

"Surely," the general said blandly, "you wouldn't have a general around who was crazy."

POEM OF THE WEEK

"Men Shall See Stars..."

I've sighted my star and it sails in the night,
 (The rule of the Men of Gold);
 It is hope for me for its strong in its light,
 (Tho its sometimes hard to hold)

For the night is dark and the ground is rough
 With many a rock and wall and bluff—
 I've often said "I've had enough—"
 For I have suffered pains untold.

For here on my right and my left and my rear
 Are wrecks of the march of Gred;
 I've shuddered to walk in the gloom of the Here
 'Mong those in the woes of Need.

But my star is bright in its forward light,
 I follow its course which leads to right,
 It gives me strength with which to fight
 For souls who must starve and bleed.

O star, hold my faith in my class; make me strong
 To dare—in this reign of Spoil.
 Which has killed what I owned in earth-joy, hushed my
 song

Which came when I sprang from the soil.
 Lead me on, bright star, thru the marsh I'm in,
 O hasten the time when can begin
 True Life True Love—let us soon win

The freedom of all who toil.

HAROLD R. H. JOHNSON.

WOMEN BACK

UP FARMERS' CURB MARKET

New Orleans, Louisiana

A group of progressives, mostly women, have set up a twice-weekly Farmers Curb Market in a working class section here as their war job.

Starting in April with one truck, the market now handles from 15 to 50 trucks selling farm-fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, fruit, pecans, honey, home-ground corn meal and grits.

No fees are charged. The city collects a sales tax. White and Negro farmers handle their own sales and meet periodically to plan for variety, steady supply, and complete disposal of load, and to hear suggestions and complaints.

Farm, marketing and railroad experts advise farmers and county agents in the counties on planting, rotating, soil, insects and so on. These meetings are instituted by the Louisiana State University extension service, affiliated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Organizations co-operating include New Orleans Garden Society, League of Women Voters and the city department of markets.

THAT ANXIOUS LOOK

Stage Producer: My dear chap, that won't do at all. You must look into her face anxiously. Try to imagine you're in a taxi watching the face of the meter.

WHAT'S HER PHONE NUMBER?

A sailor home on furlough told his girl friend that he wanted some old fashioned loving. So the girl friend went upstairs and got her grandma.

Golfers, was the reply.

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GIGGLES AND GROANS

SUPERIOR METHOD

Two old anglers were arguing about the best way to catch fish during the cold winter. Said one: "The way I do it is just to get a stick of dynamite, blow up a hunk of ice, and the dead fish come right along up with it."

The other snorted. "Now, that's no way. Here's what I do: I take along a saw, a club and a can of peas. I saw a square into the ice, pull out the cake of ice. Then I open up the can of peas and sprinkle some of the peas around the rim of the hole. Then I wait, and when a fish comes up to take a pea, I hit him in the head with the club."

SCRAMBLED ARITHMETIC

"How old are the children?" asked the office interviewer of an applicant for relief.

"One's a year 'n' a half and the other's a year," replied the humble little man.

"What? ... Well, that's pretty fast, Sam!"

"I meant to say," said Sam, grinning, "they was a year 'n' a half 'n' half a year. But even the way I spoke just wouldn't be fast in these parts—not so's anyone would notice it. Take Tom Sargent, now—the married gal at six o'clock one Sunday evening, and Monday mornin' at five they 'hed the baby."

"Dear me," commented the interviewer politely.

"And that's faster 'n' yer think it is, Mr. Tom. He'd known the gal but three months."

PLENTY OF TIME

One night an old maid called up the police department, and said: "Two just captured a burglar. I found him under my bed. Send a policeman around in the morning."

TRIAL OFFER

One day a secretary to Mr. Jones knocked at his inner door and announced:

"A woman peddler would like to see you."

Said Mr. Jones: "Tell him I'm too busy, but he can leave a sample if he wishes."

FIGHT DEPRESSION

Mabel: Did you hear what those Halloween pranksters did?

Maudie: No, what was it?

Mabel: Oh, they stole a garage sign and posted it over a brasserie shop, and the sign read "We Fix Flats."

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Charlotte: Gee, what a fierce lover you are!

Charles: Why, I haven't tried to kiss you once!

Charlotte: That's what makes you such a fierce lover.

WISE GIRL

Student: To Whom was Minerva married?

Professor: My boy, when will you learn that Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom? She wasn't married.

GRADUATE COURSE

The marble tournament was in full fury. One little boy had missed an easy shot, and let slip a real cuss word.

"Edward," called a preacher from the spectators' bench. "What do little boys who swear when they are playing marbles turn into?"

"Golfers," was the reply.

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THAT ANXIOUS LOOK

Stage Producer:

CARTEL DEALS BY BUSINESS FIRMS IN U. S. HELPED TO LAUNCH WAR, SAYS KILGORE

Washington, D. C.

During the last World War, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (Dem., Va.) served as a private in the American Expeditionary Force. Recently he went before a convention of the West Virginia American Legion and told his "buddies" some of the things he had learned as a member of the Truman Senate committee, which is keeping a vigilant eye on the conduct of this war.

The major part of his speech was a slashing indictment of American business men, some of whom have been guilty of conduct bordering on treason. He declared that monopolistic agreements between our industrialists and those of Germany and other totalitarian nations are largely responsible for the fact that we are at war today. The contest will be longer, and many thousands of lives will be sacrificed unnecessarily, because of unpatriotic activities of these monopolists, he declared.

"The American people," Kilgore said, "were led astray—bamboozled—is the word—by monopolists and cartelsists so that other nations might build up at our expense. "By keeping the people of America, and of Britain also, bamboozled, certain of our industrialists were able to ply their trade with Hitler, with the Japanese, with France of Spain and with Mussolini.

HELPED BUILD HITLER'S WAR MACHINE
"With large numbers of our biggest producers under agreements limiting their production to the will of our greatest enemy, we entered into the chute which eventually brought us into this war. "American money went abroad in huge quantities to build plants which we are now risking the lives

of our boys to bomb out of existence."
Kilgore contended this country was prevented from developing synthetic gasoline, rubber and other essential war commodities because business men, "seeking the exclusive right to exploit the people of the United States," entered into agreements with foreign concerns under which the nations of the world were divided up and production severely restricted.

"A number of these agreements," Kilgore declared, "were so phrased as not only to control markets, but to furnish secret and confidential information to Germany."
"For instance, I cite the Bausch and Lomb cartel agreement with a German optical concern, which required Bausch and Lomb to disclose many scientific and optical instruments manufactured and sold to the United States armed forces, including range finders, periscopes, altimeters, bore sights, gun sights, even secret bomb sights, torpedo directors and fire control apparatus.

GAVE SECRET WAR INFORMATION TO ENEMY
"By the mere study of this information, our enemies could determine the measure of our preparedness. Nor was that all. The German firm working with the Nazis even dictated the research personnel employed by the American company. This is only one instance. It is paralleled by many others.

LABOR'S HELP GETS ACTION ON VISAS FOR JESUS TOMAS
Seattle, Washington
As the result of a decision handed down by the immigration board of special appeals in Washington, Jesus Hernandez Tomas, exiled former official of the Spanish republican government held by immigration authorities here, left for Mexico.

He had to post a \$1,500 bond for himself and his family, but the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The Tomas party was detained here on the ground that they were traveling on Spanish republican passports and had no transit visas permitting them to go from Seattle to Mexico, where he had been invited by the Mexican government. His detention resulted in a flood of protests to the State Department, the Department of Labor and Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Tomas was minister of health and education in the republic of Spain during the period preceding their fascist invasion in support of Francisco Franco. He was forced to flee the country when Madrid fell, finally finding sanctuary in the Soviet Union.

Aluminum Production Ahead of Schedule

Washington, D. C.
The aluminum program is now over the top and producing 100,000,000 tons in excess of requirement every three months, WPB's aluminum and magnesium head, Arthur H. Bunker, said here. For this reason it was possible to move Soviet Russia's fourth-quarter allotment into the third quarter, he said.



Forego Pensions to Help With War Job

More than 600,000 men and women over 65 years of age are holding down jobs in the United States, it was revealed this week by John J. Corson, director of the pension division of the Social Security Board.

The fact that all are eligible for pensions, Corson said, is "an answer to critics who have said that initiative would be destroyed if social security is provided for our people."

WE CAN DO IT NOW-- WHY NOT IN PEACE?

New York City

Postwar America can enjoy an income of \$200 billion if we will plan for it, former Rep. Thomas R. Amle of Wisconsin declares in a postwar supplement to the current issue of The Nation.

To prove it, he points out that we now are producing \$200 billion worth of goods annually. Of course, half of that goes for destruction. But there is no reason why it can't go for construction.

One difficulty, he says, with formulating such a program is that different economic groups are at odds on the facts of our economy. "An agreement can be reached," he declares, "if there is first an understanding on the facts involved. Those facts are:

"That we have a productive capacity that will enable us to fix in advance the extent of our national income at any point up to \$200 billion;

"That this cannot be done by letting nature take its course, but only by putting in operation a program adequately designed to accomplish its object;

"That all classes and groups within the country, except economic monopoly, will be benefited." "We can't just plan jobs without planning a higher standard of living for everybody in the country, Amle points out. There is no use making electric refrigerators for houses without electricity. "Let us start to think in terms of houses that would cost \$10,000 or even \$12,000," he pleads, if we are in earnest about planning a \$200 billion economy.

The supplement is lightly sprinkled with charts. It has chapters on What Demobilization Day Holds, The Big Business Program, Flaws in the Business Program, Full Production, Spending for High Consumption, A Program of Political Action.

It can be purchased from The Nation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York, for 15c, or for less in bundle orders.

Don't Give Up!

When a deep dark cloud is passing, Herald of the storms that's massing; Don't give way to fear and fretting, All your care-free calm forgetting. But prepare to meet the blow Ere the shadows deeper grow.

The OPA has put a ceiling on salaries. But we'd like to see it rationed in an election year.



THINK BEFORE USING RED POINTS

One, two, three—S-T-R-E-T-C-H!

No! It isn't a new reducing exercise—just the routine of a thrifty housewife planning her week's meals. Meat scarcity is a great challenge to the homemaker. She has to use her imagination and resourcefulness to make the less choice cuts of meat tempting, and to make a little meat go a long way. You can help to stretch the meat supply by using meat extenders and meat alternates frequently on your wartime menus.

Meats need to be more carefully planned when an unfamiliar main dish appears on the menu. Beef and kidney pie, for instance, may not be an accustomed dish to the family. It will be better received when well-liked vegetables and a popular dessert accompany it. Meat may be stretched by combining it with various other foods such as vegetables, cereals, dried peas and beans, milk, and eggs. An important trick for stretching the budget is to use corn flakes, that breakfast standby in a variety of main dish specialties as an extender. Rice is another excellent product used for extending meat. In these "meat-extender" dishes, the rice is used to impart its flavor to the product. Vegetables, spices, and herbs may be used skillfully to enhance the flavor of the dish.

Meat extenders that are appetizing in appearance and delicious in flavor will bring requests for "more" from children and war workers alike. Another way to stretch the available meat supply is to use meat alternates frequently in place of meat. Fish, poultry, eggs, cheese, milk, dried beans and peas, and nuts are all protein foods of good quality which may be used on the menu as alternates for meat.

Employers Stretching Out Hours of Women

Washington, D. C.

Recent national concern over a lag in production (not borne out in production figures for the last two months) resulted in many employers' lengthening hours of work for women, the Women's Bureau said. Many states have relaxed standard of labor laws for the duration.

Thousands of firms now have stretched work weeks to 60 and even 72 hours for women, said the report. Last May 430 factories in New York State were authorized to increase hours for women and employ them after 10 p.m. In Connecticut 543 plants were given dispensations to change women's hours, most of them to 10-hour days and 55-hour week. Longer women's hours were allowed in 1,100 California firms, two-thirds in the last six months.

Fatigue has caused more than eight in every 100 women in shipbuilding, foundries, aluminum smelting and refining, and ammunition factories, to quit in July.

Fears Pestilence When War Is Over

When America's fighting men start the homeward trek after the war, they may bring with them a variety of new diseases that will threaten us with pestilence, according to Dr. Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health Service.

Recalling that more persons died of diseases after the last World War than were killed in battle, Dr. Parran said a greater danger will confront civilians this time unless elaborate measures to deal with the problem are adopted well in advance.

STARTING BOYCOTT AGAINST TRIBUNE

Chicago, Illinois

All Chicago—or at least the majority of its people who are war-minded—is aroused over the native fascist Chicago Tribune's attacks on members of the United Auto Workers employed at the Studebaker Corp. aircraft plant here.

A meeting of 200 UAW stewards and shop committeemen, addressed by Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice-President Walter P. Reuther, voted a boycott of the Tribune. The Chicago Industrial Union Council was asked to follow suit.

Every branch of the labor movement is protesting the Tribune's charges that Studebaker workers are loafers, gamblers, ne'er-do-wells and saboteurs of the war effort, led by "red" wreckers of production. The Chicago Sun, Marshall Field owned rival of the Tribune, joined in the chorus of protests.

Devoting fully half its front page to the Tribune outbursts under the headline, Labor Assails Tribune Smear, the Sun editorialized: "What has been the actual record of these men and women at Studebaker? They have, under direction of management, met all schedules set for production. They have built their engines up to the high quality and precision demanded by the Army Air Forces. . . . Workers and management have functioned harmoniously. There have been no strikes. One small spontaneous 'sitdown,' quickly ended, resulted in union disciplinary action against 17 members. . . .

"To abuse and libel these workers, to charge that they are a pack of cowards and incompetents 'terrorized' by a handful of alleged Communist leaders is a rotten and reckless piece of work. . . . Workers have had to endure endless streams of invective and slanders, exaggerated stories of 'fat' wages and a deliberate campaign to use the war emergency to knock the bottom out of hard-earned minimum social gains. In no other country at war have decent working-people been so vilified."

Labor leaders from AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions said the Tribune, which attacks the United Nations and charges that the war is a "Roosevelt-inspired plot," was itself sabotaging the war effort by attempting to undermine workers' morale. The Tribune smear was also part of a campaign to defeat organization of other aircraft workers in Chicago, they said.

YOUR DOLLAR By CONSUMERS UNION

Rayon Slips

Women needn't fret too much about the silk slips they no longer get. Consumers Union textile technicians say. Although rayon turned out to a poor substitute in stockings, it's acceptable in slips. It's necessary, though, to pay careful attention to fit when buying, and to wash rayons with extra care.

CU tested 34 brands of satin slips and 35 brands of crepe slips for thread count, tensile strength, shrinkage, strength of construction and for general features of cut and design. And CU found some excellent buys at around \$2 in satin, \$1.29 in crepe.

Here are the Best Buy satin slips: Will 'O' Wisp, \$1.97, Ward's Cat. No. 6483, \$1.98 plus postage, Sears Charmode Cat. No. 3675, \$1.98 plus postage, Fray-Pruf \$2.

Unionmade Slips

The following slips tested by Consumers Union are unionmade, under contract with International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL): Barizon, Fray-Pruf, Mary Barron, Miss Swank, New Form, Radelle, Rhythm Romancer, Shar-Loo, Trillium, Skinner's Radium, Yolande.

Vitamin C

We must have vitamin C in the diet every day to meet the body's requirements, CU's medical consultant says. But that doesn't mean we must pay unreasonably high prices for oranges to get our daily quota.

Your vitamin C quota in orange juice (about 1/4 cup) will cost you around 10c at today's high prices. But you can get the same amount of vitamin C in a cup of canned grapefruit juice at 6c, or 1 1/2 cups of canned tomato juice at 7c. What's more, you'll find surprisingly big amounts in such vegetables as peppers, brussels sprouts, broccoli, spinach, turnip greens and cabbage.

Consumer Buying Is Big Business

Consumers Union members spend more than \$250 million yearly, our yearly questionnaire shows. Reports and ratings provided by CU's technical staff save these members more than \$5 million yearly.

These savings are mostly made on quite small items—articles of clothing, kitchen and bathroom supplies, foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Talcum Powder

Let your nose decide when you buy talcum powder, Consumers Union advises. Most brands are pretty much alike, whether they cost 8/10c per ounce like Lander's Sweet Pea or 40c per ounce like Charbert's Lavender. They'll cover your skin with a soothing, soothing film which helps prevent chafing, absorbs some moisture and also promotes quicker evaporation of moisture from the skin. The dime store brand will do this just as efficiently as the \$1.50 variety, the only difference being the perfume.

Don't make the mistake of assuming you will prefer the smell of the most expensive brand. In previous blindfold tests, a majority preferred the dime store variety to the fancy brand. The only way to tell which you like is to try. Sniff all of the cheap brands first, then if you don't like any of them try others.

Here are some of the brands CU found to be both cheap and of good quality: Lander's Sweet Pea, Carrel Gardenia, Floral Fragrance, Blue Waltz, Dutchess of Paris, Apple Blossom, The Vogues of 1890 (assorted fragrances), Lander's Gardenia and Sweet Pea, Home-spun Spice, Bouquet, Barbara Lane Apple Blossom, Fragrant Blossoms, Showers of Flowers.

YOUR DOLLAR Is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 17 Union Square, New York, a non-profit organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. Note especially the information on labor conditions under which products are made.

American People For Russia As a Partner In Both War, Peace

Denver, Colorado

Three out of four Americans want Russia as an equal partner both in the war and in the peace, a survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver, indicates.

Question asked was: "Do you think Russia ought to have as much to say as the U. S. about the peace that is made with Germany?" The answers were:

Yes 75%
No 17%
Undecided 8%

Democrats and Republicans were in close agreement on the question, the survey showed. Of those who voted in 1940 for Willie, 81 per cent answered yes. Of Roosevelt voters, 78 per cent answered yes. Only 69 per cent of the non-voters answered yes.

Farm Equipment Union Endorses President Roosevelt 4th Term

Chicago, Illinois

Resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt for a fourth term, providing disciplinary action against instigators of wartime strikes and creating a fund for political action were adopted by the executive board of the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers.

The union denounced those who seek "to destroy President Roosevelt's influence with labor and the people" by blaming him for freezing of wages, the high cost of living and other "sources of dissatisfaction."

Picketing Right Upheld by Court

Washington, D. C.

The right of strikers to picket and shout out loud anything they may have to say at the same time was upheld here by the U. S. Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision. The court reversed a New York court of appeals ruling which forbade strikers from picketing a cafeteria because they told potential customers they would be getting bad food.

West Coast Board for Lumber Disputes Now Six Instead of Five

Washington, D. C.

The West Coast Lumber Commission was reconstituted by unanimous vote of the National Labor Board, making it a six-man instead of a five-man board and providing lumber and industry members can be chosen from inside or outside the industry. On the old board, two industry and two labor members had no connection with the industry. The commission has jurisdiction over all voluntary wage and salary adjustments and all labor disputes in the industry in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California; Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres. Jasper Siven, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec. Martha Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercuro; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres. and Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon; Sec. Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec. M. Rea, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. D. L. Ward, business representative, Phone 6744. L. T. Long, Secretary, P. O. Box 1095.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec. Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt. Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meet first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president, Paul Day, secretary, Phone 7550.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec., Lester Caveny, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres. Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St., Fin. Sec. J. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec. Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengt, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 574.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres. Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres. Virgil McAllister; Sec-Treas. Harry Judson, 233 Alvarado St., Monterey, Phone 7905.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec. Irving Ack, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec. J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 452 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd Friday at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, business agent and secretary, office 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey, Phone 6744 Home phone 7986.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres. Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres. E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. Art Hamill. SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal, Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alioto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres. John Alsop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec. F. J. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 12763. GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple, George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., Monterey, 8:00 p.m. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Sunday at 10 a.m., in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 9:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Leht, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9608.

UNITED NATIONS FACTS



GENERAL SMUTS.

FAMOUS SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER, TOLD HIS LEGISLATURE IN MARCH, 1943: "THERE MUST BE AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS, FORMING A BULWARK AGAINST NATIONS WHICH STRIVE FOR WORLD DOMINATION"

TOKENS FOR TOJO!

DUTCH PILOTS, IN U.S. BOMBERS ARE TRAINING UP WITH AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS TO BOMB JAP STRONGHOLDS IN THE OCCUPIED NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St. Salinas; Pres. Ed. Holstein; Bus. Agt. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent, Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson. (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres. Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St.; Phone 4246; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt. L. E. Koch, home phone 6888; Office 422 N. Main St. Phone 5721, hours 7:30-9; 12:30-1:30; 4:30-5:30.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday, Pres. Mrs. Grace Logue; Fin. Sec. Mrs. Bertha Thurman; Rec. Sec. Mrs. Blanche Van Emon.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres. Allen Meek; Bus. Agent, Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. W. Billso Pres.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; Amos Schofield, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION No. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p. m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec. D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Al Every; Rec. Sec. Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt. Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Steber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsup, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple. L. R. (Red) Carey secretary, John & Main St., Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p. m. Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Peter Andrade, sec., office John and Main St., Phone 7590.

'Color Line' Still Holds Up War Goods

Washington, D. C. A War Manpower Commission survey disclosing that "only very small advances have been made in the placement of Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled occupations" is being soft-pedaled by the Office of War Information.

Contrary to usual procedure, the report was released without the OWI's imprimatur, although it was distributed through the OWI Negro News Desk. Behind the hush-hush act may be a desire by OWI to appease anti-administration forces in Congress, who are prepared to carve up the war agency's appropriation, now pending before the Senate appropriations committee.

The WMC report shows that while bars have been dropped against Negroes in some large war plants, with a resulting increase in the total employment of Negroes in practically every branch of war production, little progress has been made in giving Negro workers the chance to use their full skills or even to work at vital war jobs.

TIME-LAG DENOUNCED
"... There is a serious time-lag both in the wider use of Negroes among many of the smaller individual firms and in the occupational upgrading of Negroes in all firms," the survey reported. "This concentration of Negroes in a relatively few large firms, together with slow occupational progress generally, has had the effect of restricting the use of Negro workers as a means of meeting immediate labor needs."

During the second quarter of 1943 Negro placements were 3.2 per cent of all placements in skilled jobs as compared to 2.7 per cent in the same quarter of 1942, the survey found. Placements in semi-skilled occupations were 7.6 per cent in 1943 and 7.3 in 1942. Out of every hundred placements of non-whites, six were in skilled and semi-skilled jobs in the second quarter of 1942, while a year later the number had risen only to 10.

PREJUDICE SCORED
Because of the persistent refusal of some employers to hire locally available and qualified Negroes to meet all types of labor needs, the WMC said, "unnecessary shortages are allowed to develop..." For example, it said, in some cities transport vehicles are lying idle due to lack of people to run them, but "out of 227 local transportation companies—representing 80 per cent of total employment in the industry—only eight employ Negro operators."

The south remains the stronghold of anti-Negro discrimination, the survey said, pointing out that "no steps are being taken in the direction of upgrading Negroes to new occupations nor is there any hiring of Negroes to meet the demand of establishments seeking workers for skilled jobs." The wide use of Negroes in a few scattered large war plants in the north and far west tends to obscure "the more basic problem of the limited employment of Negroes in a large number of smaller individual firms scattered throughout the tight labor market areas," the report said. WMC's conclusion was that: "In none of the tight labor markets of the north, does there appear a significant use of skilled Negro workers in war industry as a whole."

Agua No Bueno

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," said the colonel, "I am asked to respond to the toast, 'Water, the purest creation of Providence.'"

"My friends, I have seen water dripping in tiny droplets on the sleeping lids of infancy."

"I have seen it trickle down the dimples of youth when soft lips yield to love's caress, and on the whitened cheeks of age."

"I have seen it drip like a shower of gems from the blades of grass on the resplendent dawn of a new day."

"I have seen it tumble down mountain sides in cascades as fleecy as a bridal veil."

"I have seen the seven seas on whose bosoms float the fleets of all nations, and the commerce of the world."

"But, my friends, I want to say to you that water, as a beverage, isn't worth a hang!"

Boy, How the Garment Workers Kicked In to Support the War Loan!

They're shipbuilders now, are members of the Dressmakers Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in New York. But there's no jurisdictional dispute involved. Reason: The U. S. government has just given the joint board a special citation for meritorious service in the Third War Loan Drive. They overshot their goal of four Liberty ships—each costing 2 million—by bond buying of \$3,004,725. If that's not making ships, sue us.

Loved Ones Union Hero Left Behind



Photographed at a hospital in Albany, N. Y., are the new daughter and wife of Michael Scambelluri, one of the war's outstanding heroes. Caught by fascists and pumped full of bullets when he refused to divulge information during invasion of Sicily, Mike escaped, but died later in North African hospital. He was a member of Local 190, International Hod Carriers Building & Common Laborers Unions (AFL).—(Federated Pictures)

'Democratizing' of Nation's Tax System Crying Need; Collection Of 'Play-Boy' Income Suggested

By "OBSERVER"

Nearly every present day thinker along economic lines is concerned with a reformation of our tax system or, perhaps, lack of system.

Nearly every one will admit that taxes should be levied on the principle of "ability to pay." The question then becomes: WHO is able to pay?

Taxing railroads and other public utilities falls on the users of those utilities. Taxing railroads means higher freight rates. Taxing telephone companies means higher rates. Taxing merchants means higher prices for goods sold.

President Coolidge of Harvard College advocates greatly increased inheritance taxes. Only a few states have heavy inheritance taxes. Some states have no inheritance taxes and induce wealthy people to establish legal residence in such states.

The main difficulty in the administration of the inheritance tax is in collection. If the owner of a going business or industrial plant dies, and the collection of a heavy tax—say fifty per cent—is attempted at once, it may mean almost total loss or destruction of the business. A fair method might be the appointment of a public trustee, or board of trustees, who could act in behalf of the government to prevent loss, both to the heirs and to the government.

After a man is dead he no longer needs money or business. What he has accumulated has come from the people. Nothing could be fairer than that the part of the estate not actually needed by the heirs should be returned to the people who made the fortune possible.

The antics of the Doris Dukes and the notorious play-boy heirs of great fortunes emphasize the desirability of democratizing the tax system.

NEGROES BAND TO USE VOTES EFFECTIVELY

New York City Representatives of 20 national Negro organizations, in a unity move of great significance, have formulated a yardstick for measuring candidates for office in 1944.

Chief issue in next year's campaign will be the war, their statement declares. Next comes elimination of the poll tax and establishment of the right to vote in every state. Other issues are: a program for abolition of lynching; elimination of discrimination in employment; halting of discrimination in the armed forces; and bringing to an end colonial exploitation.

"The Negro voter has not yet chosen sides for 1944," the statement says. "His vote cannot be purchased by distributing money to and through party hacks. He will support a political party which by words and deeds shows its determination to work for full citizenship status for 13 million Negro Americans and to better the lot of all disadvantaged people in this country."

Among the signers of the statement are: President A. Philip Randolph and Secretary-Treasurer Ashley L. Totten of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL); Vice-President George W. Miller of the International Longshoremen's Association; George L. P. Weaver of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination.

Republican leaders are greatly encouraged by the luck their candidates have had in the elections. The results seem to show what can be accomplished when good Republicans work hard and F. D. R. isn't running.—HOWARD RUBIN, BAKER in the New Yorker.

Sees Business Giants Steam Rolling People

But private enterprise has been threatened; indeed, it has been undermined to an appalling degree not by government and not so much by business itself, for all the monopolistic practices which have so frequently been condemned, but by a general failure to comprehend the change which has taken place and a failure to properly coordinate government and business in their relation to people.

This failure, it has seemed to me, is principally due to the fact that we seem not to realize that modern business is no longer the activity of individuals, but is the activity of organizations of individuals and we have permitted these organizations to grow so large that people are actually helpless before them.

We have persisted in treating these organizations as though they were clothed with human rights instead of having only the rights which the people acting through their government, see fit to bestow upon them. It will be impossible even to begin the task of adjusting government to business until we realize that the modern business organization has grown to such proportions that neither the people, as individuals, nor their local governments are able to cope with it.

Local business, little business, private enterprises and local government, even the government of the states themselves, are in truth and in fact submerged by modern business organizations.—From the Final Report and Recommendations of the Temporary Economic Committee, SENATOR JOSEPH O'MAHONEY, chairman.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By GEORGE E. OUTLAND

Many letters arrive daily in this office. Some of them are critical, some of them are complimentary. Letters come with requests for assistance, with expressions of opinion, with enclosed resolutions. All of them are welcome. Once in a while a letter comes which has such a point of view and is of such general interest that your representative would like to share it with others. My column this week is made up of one of the finest letters I have ever read in my life, a letter from a constituent in our district which is heart-warming in its sincerity, its understanding, and its broadness. With only one or two minor identifying phrases removed, I quote this letter in its entirety.

"Dear Sir: As one of your constituents I wish to express my viewpoint in regard to various affairs of our government, which, as a farmer with growing children and many near relatives in our armed forces both in this war and the last, to me are of great concern."

"The apparent trends in the legislative branch of our government and oddly enough among some of their constituents point toward a repetition of the breakdown of our economy which led us so near to disaster following the last war. "These trends must be checked even at the cost of political safety. They are the result of the indefatigable efforts of selfish interests in our country who harbor nothing but enmity toward our great President and his able administration. They are capitalizing on the gullibility of those of us whose political viewpoints have changed along with our financial status, and the war boom has swelled their ranks to ominous proportions."

"For the safety of our country and in due fairness to those who are defending it with their lives, it is with no serenity of conscience that I find the commodities I raise doubling in price. . . . It was the use of subsidies that enabled the farming industry to build up from the ruins of 1932 to its present enormous capacity to produce. I believe their use to curtail inflation now is as essential to the industry's welfare as it was then."

"In regard to government financing I might say I have never been better prepared to pay taxes and never more willing. I think the curtailment of the administration's tax plan and refusal as to methods of levying was a mistake, which was all the more deplorable in that it revealed the tendency of our Congress to yield to selfish interest rather than practical legislation."

"The movement to liquidate the Production Credit Association is another example showing how powerful minorities are utilizing the transient prosperity that prevails at the present time and the apathy among those who owe their economic security to such organizations. In this particular community it was the Federal Farm loans and Production Credit that saved it from complete evacuation in the years following the depression, and they may be used to the same advantage in the future."

"In regard to labor may I state that I do not condone actions by any group or individuals that spring from selfish designs or in any way impede the prosecution of the war. However, I am inclined to believe that labor is being sadly misrepresented by influential groups and the nation's press. It is with keen resentment that I find myself, a farmer, and as one of a group of farmers who, encouraged by our leaders, become aligned with those forces whose objectives toward the common good are in the main contrary to mine, and who so much desire to align me against the laboring classes to which I fundamentally belong and on whose freedom and security my own depends so much."

"These are my own conclusions and convictions, based on my own observations. I am independent of any political affiliations and I trust I have not given the impression that I am unduly prejudiced one way or the other. I hope you will pardon this intrusion upon your attention when you are engaged on the important affairs of our government. . . ."

To a representative struggling to maintain fairness in judgment, intelligence in voting choice, and sincerity in representing the interests of his district and his nation, a letter like the above gives renewed courage and increased faith.

If you do not believe in Providence, watch the average lady driver and try to figure out what else saves her.

In Union Circles

MONTEREY

Dale E. Ward, business agent of the Monterey County Building Trades Council, was ill with a lingering cold last week-end and was forced to take off some time for rest.

There's still a good story untold about Henry Diaz, involving his house-hunting, etc. Henry is business agent of Plumbers 62 and is recovering from a serious illness which had him in a hospital recently.

Those two representatives of the Fish Cannery Workers, Secretary Lester Caveny and Business Agent Louis Martin, go out of their way to find something to do—then finish that and start something else. No rest for some people, they say!

Next meeting of FCWU members is TONIGHT (Friday) at the Labor Temple on Lighthouse Avenue at Hoffman. It's important, and members should be present.

The union has won jurisdiction over night watchmen on Cannery Row. Future plans on this watchman problem will bear watching.

An improvement in the situation which was acute at certain canneries, wherein new members were not being required to join the union as per contract. The union hopes for still more co-operation, however.

Don't forget to read the letters on the permit system, printed elsewhere in this paper and referring to this union.

—THE CAN OPENER.

Fifty Thousand Idle Daily Because of War Plant Injury, Shown

Washington, D. C. More than 50,000 manufacturing workers are absent from their jobs every day because of industrial injuries, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported.

"Industrial injuries disabled approximately 69,000 manufacturing workers during August with a resulting loss of 1,300,000 man-days of production," she said. "This loss, which does not include any allowance for the continuing economic effect of the many deaths and permanent physical impairments, is equivalent to full time employment during August for 53,000 workers."

Eighty-Four Per Cent Of Reporters Favor Anti-Poll Tax Bill

Washington, D. C. A quick poll of the newspaper correspondents in the National Press Club Building showed that more than 84 per cent of those questioned are in favor of the elimination of the poll tax. Many of those answering the poll are Southerners, representing Southern newspapers.

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LOCAL 483 SPEAKS

(Bartenders, Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 483)

DID YOU KNOW—?

That the union met last Monday night for first nominations of officers, and that elections are at the December 20 meeting?

That Jim Brown, formerly bartender at The Keg, now is working for Lefty O'Doul's bar at San Francisco?

That Tony Barrera, former member now in service, was in town last week, a-visitin'?

That Sammy Solis, another member now in the Army, enjoyed a big duck dinner during a 10-day leave here?

That Business Agent E. D. McCutcheon will celebrate his birthday on December 13 (next Monday)—when he'll be "21," he says?

That Pearl Bennett Robinson, our secretary, waited on Bob Hope and Jerry Colonna at their hotel last week?

That the office parrot, and we mean parrot, is corrupting the office? The bird chases everyone away, loves to chew on human flesh, and makes so much noise talking is difficult. Mac loves the pet but says that he's waiting for it to lay an egg to determine if it really is a female!

That Eddie Graxiola has been ill with neuritis?

That Phillip ("Peppy") Ernandes, bar owner at Club Moderne, died of a heart attack while getting a shave at a local barber shop?

That Milton Lawler, a cook, now is in business for himself in Holister?

—POLLY PARROT.

Thousands of Wives of Service Men Cared For

Washington, D. C. Nearly 10,000 wives and babies of enlisted men in the four lowest pay grades of the services were cared for under the federal maternity and infant care program between its adoption in April, 1943 and November 1, the Labor Department Children's Bureau announced here. Colorado has joined in the program, raising the total number of states involved to 45.

The Republicans are going to give everybody a job after the war. Sure—the way they did after the depression.

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